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MARCH  
1954

# Gleaner

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



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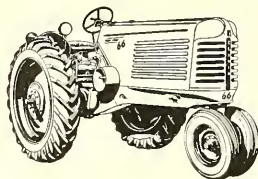
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# Gleaner

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Farm School, Bucks County, Pennsylvania

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ON THE COVER: Photo by Marvin Adleman

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# THE BRANNAN PLAN

By HOWARD T. GORDON '56

**D**URING the spring of 1949, Charles F. Brannan, then secretary of Agriculture, proposed a plan to solve the farm problem. In the Brannan Plan only non-perishable commodities, which represent 25% of the total cash farm income in the United States, would be under price supports. The income of the producer's perishable commodities, which represent 75% of the total cash farm income in the United States, would be maintained by "production payments" directly from federal funds.

That is where the Brannan Plan differs most from other plans dealing with the same problem. Under the Brannan Plan the support to farmers would be paid directly from federal funds instead of indirectly through price supports.

In discussing the Brannan Plan it must be remembered that there are really only two issues involved of prime importance. These are: first, a new method of assuring farmers a minimum income; and second, the level of the minimum income and how much it can cost you in taxes.

Even though Mr. Brannan himself has not ventured a guess as to how much his plan will cost the Government. Some agricultural economists have estimated that the Plan could cost well over \$5 billion annually.

The Brannan Plan is an effort to assure farm income and purchasing power at a minimum, below which, in the public interest, it must not fall; for economically speaking, as go the farmers, so goes the nation. The Plan is, moreover, an effort to close the gap between farm income and non-farm income per capita. And since income is what finally counts, is it not time to relate support prices to an income standard?

As a base, Mr. Brannan took the average annual purchasing power of cash receipts from farm marketing for the years 1939-1948. Many people ask, why pick the years 1939-1948 as a base for determining a fair farm income? After

all it was this period in which farm income averaged higher than any other ten year period in history.

This is very true, however, it must be remembered that, as mentioned before, the Brannan Plan is an effort to close the gap between farm and non-farm income per capita, and this period comes the closest to doing just that. In 1948 the farm income was \$909 per capita, whereas the non-farm income was \$1,569 per capita.

There are many features which make the Brannan Plan desirable. Among these are:

(1) The use of such a direct method in supporting farm income appears to be much simpler and free of administrative difficulties than our present plan; under which there is maintenance of the individual price supports on approximately 160 commodities.

(2) Earlier legislation authorized the federal government to support only the prices of non-perishable commodities. Under the Brannan Plan, provisions are made for supporting the income of the producers of perishable commodities (which, as has been previously stated, make up 75% of our national farm income). Therefore in times of stress, assistance would be given to a large and important part of agriculture, which otherwise would not be adequately protected.

During his appearance before the Congressional Committee of Agriculture, Mr. Brannan proved that practically all of his suggestions had been contained, in some form or another, in previously proposed legislation, most of which never went into effect.

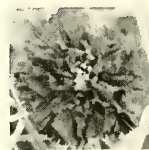
If, therefore, the Brannan Plan is merely a variation on an old theme why all the shouting and name-calling between those pro and con? The reasons are simple. To start with the issue is highly political. Also producers of various agricultural products are pro or con according to the benefits they expect

to derive from the Brannan Plan as compared to the benefits they derive under our present system, the Agricultural Act of 1948 (Hope-Aiken legislation). Undoubtedly, personal antagonisms have also played their part in creating the hullabaloo.

It is true that the Brannan Plan has its faults. No plan of this type is perfect. But one thing is certain. Our present plan is not a good one. In each of the following commodities the Department of Agriculture's surplus stocks are valued at more than \$90 million: cotton, wheat, linseed oil and flaxseed, grain sorghums, tobacco, eggs and beans.

As Knox T. Hutchinson assistant Secretary of Agriculture under Mr. Brannan, said,

"Until someone comes up with a better proposal, I firmly believe that the program suggested by Secretary Brannan faces facts more squarely than anything we have seen so far toward meeting modern day needs."



**DON'T MISS  
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**Commercial Museum**

**MARCH 29—APRIL 3**

# Notes and News ... of interest ...

## DR. SCHATZ CHOSEN ONE OF TEN OUTSTANDING MEN

### Director of Research Laboratories Honored by J.C.'s

Dr. Albert Schatz, Professor of Microbiology and Director of the Research Laboratories, was chosen by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the Ten Outstanding Men of 1953.

The ten men, all between the ages of 21 and 36, were chosen for the honor by a board of nationally known judges in an annual selection sponsored since 1938.

Dr. Schatz, a 33 year old microbiologist, has become world renowned for his work on microorganisms, through which he became codiscoverer of Streptomycin.

As Director of the Research Laboratories at the National Agricultural College, Dr. Schatz is directing work on projects dealing with attempts to understand cancer formation, new ways to diagnose and treat multiple sclerosis, new ways to control plant diseases, and many other important and timely projects.

Dr. Schatz is the author and co-author of more than fifty scientific publications. He is also author of a recent text on microbiology. In September, 1953, Dr. Schatz was appointed as one of six vice-presidents at the Sixth International Congress for Microbiology held in Rome, Italy. He was one of the youngest men ever to receive such an appointment.

### N.A.C. Takes Laurels at State Show

By RONNIE STAMMEL '56

Once again the National Agricultural College produced a state champion at the Pennsylvania Farm Show.

On the opening day the cattle were shown by Charlie Green and Bill Mayer. An Ayrshire heifer, Ivanhoe Princess, placed fifth in a class of twelve, and a Holstein heifer, Montvic Cassie, placed fifth in a class of fifty. The rest of the cattle made a creditable showing although finishing "out of the money."

Horses were judged on the second day of the show and without last year's champ Rush Valley Kallian, who injured her leg prior to the show. Mr. Hopkins and his assistants, Henry Rose and Harvey Wacker, concentrated on the other horses in the string. Konhope III placed first in the aged mare class, and then went on to win senior champion, and grand champion mare, Crebilly's Buccaneer, former grand champion, took reserve senior champion, bringing the total winnings to fourteen ribbons and banners.

### Dr. S. K. Sinha to Head Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory

Dr. S. K. Sinha of Madison, Wisconsin has been chosen as Professor of Veterinary Science and will also head the new Regional Poultry Diagnostic Laboratory at the College. This laboratory is the fifth regional laboratory set up under the sponsorship of the De-

partment of Agriculture of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Sinha, who joined the staff of the College March 1st, comes from the Department of Veterinary Science of the University of Wisconsin where he has been doing extensive research work on Newcastle and other poultry diseases. He has written a number of publications on Newcastle disease, and recently presented an exhibit for the American Veterinary Medical Association convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on this disease.

Dr. Sinha received his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from the University of the Philippines and his M.S. and Ph.D. in Poultry Pathology from the University of Wisconsin.

### New Methods May Lower Wheat Costs—Farmers May Soon Be Able To Produce More For Less.

A new seeding method that may soon be of value to both consumers and farmers was discussed at the Annual Convention of the American Agronomy Society on November 18, 1953. The convention, meeting in Dallas, Texas, heard a paper by Clinton R. Blackmon, Professor of Agronomy at the National Agricultural College.

Mr. Blackmon, who is using this paper as part of his thesis for his doctorate, spoke before a gathering of the top agronomists of the nation. The paper is entitled "The Effect of Different Spacings of Small Grain Companion Crops on Grain Yields and Subsequent Forage Yields and Their Relation to Fertilizer Practice."

In effect, what this paper says, is that farmers may be able to plant less seed and get a bigger yield by staggering their planting spacings.

According to Mr. Blackmon, "The significantly higher yields of wheat from the alternate 7 and 14 inch spacing may have considerable practical significance. It indicates that the usual 7 inch spacing of grain in the northeast and eastern states is probably too close and that the farmer can save about one third on seed costs and still get higher yields than formerly. . . ."

These tests were run on plots at Rutgers University and at the National Agricultural College. The results of these test plots at the two different localities were significantly the same to be of great practical value.

(Continued on page 11)

# SPORTS SCENE

## Gridders Climax Season With .500 Average

By S. FERDO '54 AND W. KENDZIERSKI '57

IN September, when most students were only thinking of returning to college, brains, sinew and sweat were being strained to their limits. The occasion for all this activity was the pre-season training for our stalwarts, the gridiron men. The upper classes were outnumbered by the incoming freshmen, and promising talent was being carefully watched by Coaches Keys and Guisti.

Divided by only a handful of returning lettermen, the squad was composed mainly of freshmen who had played under various systems. There had also been a change in football rules that had eliminated two-platoon football.

The season got under way with a rally, ending in the traditional bonfire fashion. Our foe was Wilson State Teachers College, from Washington, D. C. The teachers, capitalizing on fumbles, gained a two touchdown lead in the first quarter. It looked as if the Aggies were going to be on the short end of a long score. The stubborn Aggie line held the teachers on the two-yard line, then trying to run the ball out of the end zone, the Aggies received a Safety. After a rimely interception by Tom McMinn, the bulldogs, with runs by key backs Skip Thompson and Jack Holzapfel, moved the ball to Wilson's four-yard line and triple threat back Ronnie Stammel cracked the line for the Aggies' first tally. In the fourth quarter it was broken field runner-Holzapfel who crossed the goal for another six-pointer. Another safety in in the last minutes made the score Wilson 17, N.A.C. 12.

Traveling to Montclair State Teachers in N.J., the Green and Gold played their first night game (first of its' kind in history of N.A.C.). As in the first game, the Bulldogs did not find themselves until the 2nd half. In this period, Quarterback Thompson was able to make short runs to score both tallies, with Wayne Hoffner converting the extra points. The final whistle found the Aggies in scoring position and on a short end of a 13 to 18 score.

The great metropolis was the scene



**Expert Downfield Blocking Paves the Way as Skip Thompson (extreme left) Breaks Through for a 30-Yard Gain Against Long Island Aggies.**

for the next contest against Brooklyn College. The local newspaper, "The Brooklyn Eagle," featured an article stating "that the Aggies were the meat the doctor ordered for the Kingsmen." This article and an inspiration of bringing home the football for Co-Captain John Soards who was injured at Montclair, was the spark that flamed out into victory. Holzapfel ran wild for three tallies and was on the receiving end of passes from Skip Thompson, who also scored on a long run in the third quarter. Hoffner converted twice, giving the Aggies a 27-14 victory.

The Aggies (led by the fine quarterbacking of Skip Thompson and the brilliant running of Ronnie Stammel, presented a large homecoming crowd with a 13-7 victory over Stagg's men from Susquehanna University. Coach Guisti's line stopped the foe on the ground and Stagg's men took to the air with little results. Stammel, on an interception in the first stanza, ran 52 yards behind great down-field blocking for the first Aggie score. Again in the 3rd quarter, Stammel, receiving the kickoff, ran 75 yards for the second tally. Hoffner converted.

Susquehanna intercepted in the last quarter and, filling the air with passes, scored successfully. Then Susquehanna, after a recovered fumble, again moved downfield to the Aggies' 10 yard line. However, Co-Captain Steve Ferdo intercepted a pass over center as time ran

out, preserving a well earned 13-7 victory for the Aggies.

The Aggies then took their 3rd straight victory at the expense of the Long Island Aggies. Again team work was seen when Holzapfel took a lateral from Stammel on the 5 yard line to score. Then fullback Stew Berkis, on a line plunge, found a path for a 25 yard run and the 3rd touchdown. Hoffner converted the deciding point, giving the Bulldogs a 13-12 victory.

The Gallaudet College game at Washington, D. C., was postponed due to a heavy snow storm.

A strong Montgomery College team handed the Aggies their first defeat in four games. Their precision backfield and heavy line provided a combination the Green and Gold could not break. The Aggies scored on a sparkling 59 yard pass play with Skip Thompson tossing to Ronnie Stammel in the first quarter. Again in the third quarter, Stammel scored on a handoff from Thompson. Hoffner's conversion found the Aggies on the short end of a 38-13 score.

The impressive .500 season achieved by the 1953 gridiron men should be the jumping off point for the 1954 squad. With only four seniors leaving, those being Co-Captains John Soards and Steve Ferdo, end and center respectively; end Ed Jarrel and half-back Bill Mulvey, the returning squad of seasoned men will make a good showing.



# Basketball Season



## in Review

THE N.A.C. basketballers climaxed a losing season with a crowning victory against Susquehanna University and a near victory against Temple Pharmacy.

This year the squad started out as a completely new unit, four out of last year's starting five having graduated along with several good substitutes. The team, working at a distinct disadvantage in not having the badly needed practice time nor the essential experience of playing together, nevertheless made a good showing as they came close to defeating numerous experienced squads.

This season will go down as part of the building effort which will bring a winning basketball team to our campus in forthcoming years.

\* \* \*

Newark State Teachers College won over the "Aggies" 85 to 52 in the opening game of the '54 season. The team, feeling its way with a freshman majority,

gave way early in the game to the experienced Newark five. High scorer was Bill McCall with fourteen points.

Kings College came out victorious in a thrilling home game that had the "Aggies" leading 17 to 12 at the end of the first quarter. A scoring spree in the second quarter, however, sent the balance the other way as Kings tallied 31 points and held a slim lead for the remainder of the game, winning 78 to 63. Charlie Indek set the pace as high scorer with a total of 23 points.

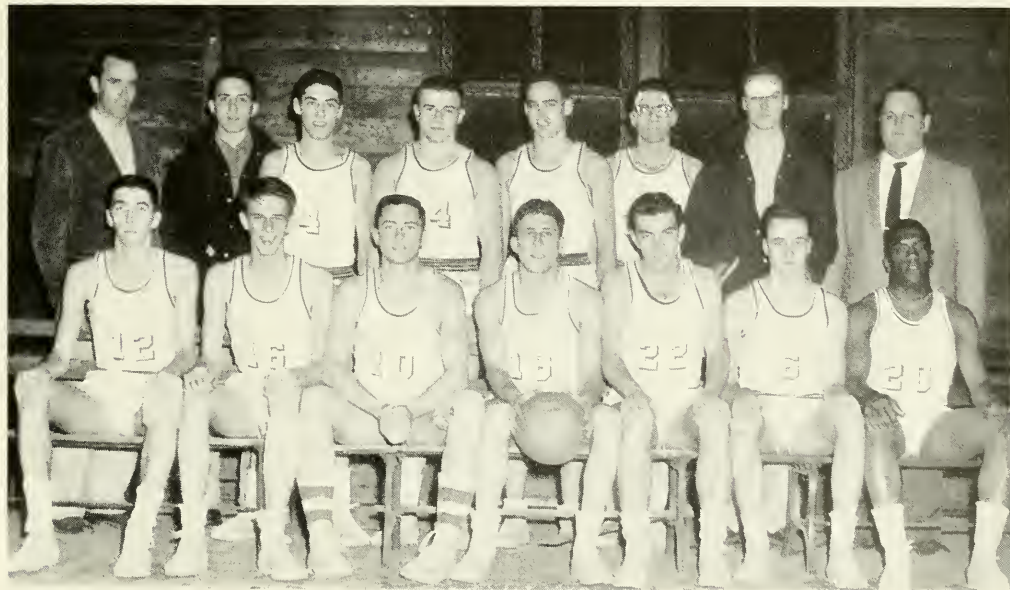
The "Aggies" bowed to Temple Pharmacy in the third game of the season. The "Aggies" held the lead until the third quarter when Temple took command, the final score being 71 to 55.

The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy took the fourth game 67 to 62 after

a close, neck and neck battle that could have gone either way. Bill McCall again took scoring honors with 17 points.

Cheyney State Teachers won over the "Aggies" 92 to 63 in the next game played on the Cheyney court.

The "Aggies" played four games the following week in one of the toughest grinds that could be imposed on a basketball squad. On Tuesday, February 2nd, Jersey City State teachers defeated the "Aggies" 84 to 75, after breaking a third quarter tie. The following night the "Aggies" took to the highway again as Kings College dealt them a 76 to 45 blow. The "Aggies" still without victory after 7 games, again gave way the next evening to Bloomfield College 94 to 76 and the following evening to Newark State 76 to 53.



1954 BASKETBALL SQUAD

Sitting, left to right: Bair, Mumma, McCall, Capt. Tannin, Sockwell, Groff, Thompson; Standing: Mgr. Mulvey, Cavallo, Indek, Stammel, Chubb, Cohen, Kendzierski, Coach Keys.

On Monday, February 8th, Cheyney State Teachers started the week off with an 80 to 75 win after a last period spurt that ruined an "Aggie" 10 point lead. In another home game the next evening the undefeated Philadelphia Textile five took an easy 66 to 47 conquest for the 11th "Aggie" loss of the season.

Playing Jersey City for the second time, the "Aggies" held the score to 33-33 at the half way mark. The teams, evenly matched, played a see-saw battle until a last quarter rally that sent the balance wavering in the wrong direction with Jersey City on top by 15 points, 82 to 67. Charlie Indek was high man for the evening with 25 points.

Following this game, the "Aggie" J V's defeated the Jersey City J V's 31 to 24 in a fast, 20 minute game. Cohen and Mumma led the team with 8 and 6 points respectively.

In another away game, this time at Bloomfield, New Jersey, the "Aggies" gave way 96 to 74 after failing to break a Bloomfield 22 point lead gained in the first quarter. Philadelphia Textile, leading their league with only one defeat, took the next one by an 80 to 60 score.

#### Susquehanna vs. N.A.C.

With only two games left in the season the "Aggies" determined to break their 14 game losing streak, set out to beat the team from Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. The "Aggies" wasted no time in taking the lead as the first quarter opened with a two pointer by team captain, Hal Tannin. Sensing their first taste of victory, the team broke loose with a well-planned offense and an untiring, hard pressing defense that held the half-time score at 31 to 20. The "Aggies" followed through, victorious for the first time, as they dealt Susquehanna a 65 to 50 defeat. Charlie Indek again headed the scoring column with 22 points.

N.A.C. .... 16 15 14 20—65

Susq. U. .... 9 11 14 16—50

Hoping for their second consecutive victory, the "Aggies" played a hard and fast game against Temple Pharmacy, gaining a 30 to 19 lead at the half. Temple came back with 25 points in the third quarter, narrowing the "Aggie" lead 48-44. As the final period opened, Temple scored twice, tying the game at 48-48, but the "Aggies" retaliated and held Temple in a see-saw battle, leading

(Continued on page 17)



Captain Steve Ferdo receives the President's Trophy from President Work as Coaches Keys and Giusti look on. This award will be placed in the Trophy Case and bear the names of each year's winner.

## Former All-American Speaks at Football Banquet

### Letters and Awards Presented to Team

West Chester State Teachers' College coach Glenn Killinger, three times an All American football player at Penn State, and a former New York Yankee baseball player, told more than 200 persons attending a National Agricultural College football banquet on December 10, 1953, in Lasker Hall that he "didn't care how good a coach might be: if he didn't have the material he would be up against it and face failure."

The distinguished coach became a "great" himself under the coaching of the late Hugo Bezdek, of Penn State, who lived in Doylestown for a number of years.

"Football is no sissy's game," coach Killinger declared, "A player must have the right attitude, the right physical makeup and love the game. I coached Otto Graham in pre-flight school in the Navy at North Carolina, and he was the greatest player I have ever coached. He is my idea of a dream player."

President James Work, who coached football at the old Farm School 41 years ago, after having quarterbacked the team in 1912, said he was very well satisfied with the showing of the Aggies this year because "I believe it to have been the finest season in football since we became a college."

Seniors honored with gold footballs and letters were Co-Captains John Soards, end, Co-Captain Steve Ferdo, center, Ed Jardell, end, and Bill Mulvey, halfback. Other receiving letters and footballs included Stu Berkis, Ray Bonowski, Harry Conover, Bob Fenyes, Bernard Greenberg, Wayne Hoffner, Jack Holzapfel, Bill McCall, Tom McMinn, Will Miller, Bill Plenge, Donald Richardson, Ronnie Stammel, Skip Thompson, Jay Weigman, Walt West, Ned Worstall and Hannan Reich, manager.

The Aggies finished the season with a 3 and 3 record, and played the most worthy opponents in its history.

Ronald Stammel was presented with the outstanding back award, the Okerlund-LaRosa trophy; Wilber Miller received the Alumni Trophy as the outstanding lineman of the year. Stephen Ferdo received the Alumni Trophy for outstanding leadership and sportsmanship, and a new award, the President's Cup, presented by James Work to the outstanding senior.

The Edwin H. Weil Award went to the College team, with a special inscription which included the team record of the season. A .500 season or better is required for a team to receive this award.



# THE MEAT PACKING INDUSTRY

By K. J. SONNEBORN '55

IN the dawn of history, when man hunted wild animals for meat and first saved hides, the by-product industry was born. The potentialities of this industry lay dormant for thousands of years and very little progress was made until the modern era of meat packing began in the last century. The first step in the scientific disposal of packing house waste was to put all inedible parts except the hides and wool into a high steam pressure cooker. The fat came to the surface and could be drawn off for use in soap manufacturing. The non-fat portion could be drawn off to be dried and sold as fertilizer. From these embryonic beginnings, the by-product field has assumed such great proportions that today many of our major needs are filled by this industry. Clothing, medicines, soap and shoes are only a few examples of this huge family of by-products.

Let us take a closer look and see what those by-products do for us in our daily life. Foremost among food by-products stands glue, many varieties of which are made from bones, hide, blood, and sinews. Distinction is made between the bone, blood, and hide glue. The glue called for by a carpenter is not the same as that used by the shoemaker. Hardwood requires a stronger glue than softwood. The meat by-product industry has learned how to differentiate and make the best glue for each specific use. The raw materials for glue consist of cattle, sheep, and pig feet. When glue is extracted from the vat, a by-product appears in the form of neatsfoot oil. Bones also find use as combs, pipestems, chessmen, and other novelty items.

Soap-making is one of the most important by-products of the meat packing industry. Scores of grades and varieties of soap are manufactured yearly. In the process of soapmaking, a syrupy red liquid, liberated from tallow, is the by-product. This is known as crude glycerin, and results from the splitting of fat molecules of the fatty acid. There are over 500 commercial uses for gly-

cerin. It is used in the manufacture of medicines, cosmetics, food products, auto polishes, and serves many varied purposes in scores of other industries.

Leather is produced from hides which are salted and cured for tanning. Some of the hair, which is removed from the hide by either pulling or soaking in lime water, is used in soft twist knitting yarns, bed blankets, and other articles of a textile nature.

Pharmaceuticals: A wide range of human ills are alleviated by by-products of the meat packing industry. The well-being of millions of people depends on an adequate supply of proper glandular products. For example, insulin from the pancreas is used in the cure of diabetes, liver extract for the treatment of anemia, and thyroid gland extract for Cretinism.

In surgery, specially prepared gut is used which is made from sheep intestine. Chemically it consists of collagen, a protein similar to that found in the connective tissue of the human body. Because of this, the so-called "cat gut" has found world-wide acceptance in operating rooms. Another use for intestines is in an entirely different field, namely that of sausage-making. The guts of cattle, hogs, and sheep present natural casing for meat which, when boiled and

smoked, retains the natural shape and flavor of the higher priced sausages.

Chemicals: A chemical called amine acetate, which is derived from animal fats, has been found useful in the separation of minerals. In a mixture of sand and ore, the amine acetate attaches itself to the ore and floats it free, while the sand is precipitated. This process has made it possible to mine low grade ore in remote mines and have it shipped to the foundry conveniently.

Chemicals from the by-product industry are also used in various fields as wetting agents, germicides and solvents.

Wool: Only about 15% of wool produced in the U. S. is pulled wool, which has been shorn off the hide after the animal is slaughtered. This is a low grade of wool which is used in the manufacture of carpets, rugs, and woven paper. The other 85% is shorn wool, which is removed from the sheep prior to slaughter. This is the high grade wool used in products requiring a finer texture.

The inedible packing-house products have become more important with every passing year, increasing the earning power of the producer and packer, as well as raising the living standards of the consumer.

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## The Jacknife Farm Program

A DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE official put out a statement the other day that a farmer who sits and whittles doesn't deserve to succeed. "Efficient farming methods," he said, "harder work, better production, that's what it will take to keep farming prosperous."

I wish to say that me and the knife manufacturers both resent this statement.

Why do you think the price of cattle is cheap? Because too many people have been raising cattle instead of sittin' and whittlin'. Too many farmers have been too efficient.

As I understand this agricultural expert's position, he wants us farmers to work harder and produce less, and the only way to accomplish that is to outlaw the tractor and return to the walkin' plow. Personally I prefer whittlin'. It accomplishes the same thing and doesn't put the tractor people out of business.

—The Circleville Philosopher, in the Taylor (Texas) *Times*

# THE FABULOUS EGG—

## First In A Series Of Articles On The Poultry Industry

By FRED HAENTZE '55

Aristotle, 2300 years ago, was the first known man to cut open an egg and study its contents. From that day on, in all parts of the world, scientists have kept an eye on the chicken coop.

The humble egg has been the subject of many scientific experiments as well as research papers. Measurements have been taken as to its pH, its reaction to toxic acids, to high velocity winds, to radio frequency (developing as a result, an electronic egg grader for determining freshness) and to light; thus leading to the development of a colorimetric egg grader that sorts eggs by their varied color shades.

There are many reasons why scientists are so concerned with the egg. First, the poultry industry is a multi-million dollar concern. Last year alone the total popu-

lation of mature hens reached 423 million, producing a total of sixty million eating eggs. A large number of eggs are kept and used for hatching and, as a result, 900 million broilers were produced for the American table. It can be seen from these figures that the poultry industry takes its place as one of the larger industries in the U. S.

In addition to winding up as omelets, being fried or hard boiled, being frozen or dried for use in baking and allied food industries, eggs supply ingredients for composition cork, cosmetics, fertilizers, glue, printers inks (eggs carry the ammonium or potassium dicromate that sensitizes the zinc or aluminum plates for lithographic printing), resins, soaps, synthetic rubber, tanning extracts, tex-

tile dye fixatives and in phonograph record plastics.

The basic function of the albumen in the egg is the protection of the embryo from pathogens. Egg albumen contains lysozyme, which is an antibiotic found in tears and blood serum. Scientists have discovered a chemical process in which egg albumen plays a dominant role in the making of surgical sutures. Some laboratory egg fibers have reached a strength of 70,000 pounds per square inch.

It has been proven that there are sufficient proteins, liquids, carbohydrates, and pigments in the egg to provide a balanced diet for laboratory animals.

Much can be written on the use of the egg not only as a food, but on the many other uses it has in industry. Many new discoveries are being made which will see the demand for egg products ever increasing in future years.

—△—

### Now—Bacon From Beef Cattle

A new type of beef product—beef bacon—is now on the market. The beef bacon tastes much like pork bacon but is leaner. A packing plant in Broken Bow, Nebraska, has been marketing the new beef product. One or more of the large meat packing companies may soon market the product, also. Price of the beef bacon is about the same as pork bacon.

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## WATER CONSERVATION

Water is something we can't go on taking for granted. Besides the widespread distress caused by drought in farming and ranching areas, more than 1000 cities and towns had to curtail or ration the use of water in the past year. Some of them had to transport water in tank cars from sources many miles away.

A scarcity like that of 1953 can happen whenever a periodical dry spell comes along. But water now involves the interests of all of us in another and important way. The available water supply is affecting, and will increasingly affect, the trends of industrial location, population growth, and markets in this country.

When the water year ended September 30, water levels were down in a large

majority of the 8000 key wells maintained over the country by the Water Resources Division of the Geological Survey. Some were at record low levels as were a number of streams and reservoirs. If there had not been a generally wet spring the situation would have been critical in many more localities.

Water experts regard this as a temporary condition, although it will take a substantial period of above-average rainfall to restore soil moisture and replenish ground water reserves. But they agree it should be a warning that we can no longer neglect the most widely used of all our natural resources.

The uses of water are expanding every year. In addition to that used in agriculture, a vast quantity of water is

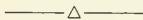
required by industry. To turn out a ton of finished steel requires 65,000 gallons of water and the new technological materials, such as rayon, nylon and synthetic rubber, are especially heavy users of water. This growing need is expected to almost double in the next twenty years, but, while the need is increasing, our water resources are not. The records show that the nation's water supply has averaged about the same for the past fifty years, with droughts off-set by above-normal precipitation. The average rainfall for the country as a whole is about 30 inches a year. Underground reserves, long accumulated and recharged by water that infiltrates the land surface, add to this supply. The extent of this underground storage is still largely unknown, for it has been mapped for only about 20 per cent of the nation's area.

## PINT-SIZE HOGS

Miniature pigs—weighing less than half as much as ordinary porkers—are being developed by University of Minnesota swine geneticists working at the Hormel Institute at Austin, Minnesota. Eventually they hope to breed miniatures about a fifth of the size of ordinary pigs.

The pigs are being developed at the request of medical researchers at the world-renowned Mayo Foundation. Their main purpose is to help doctors make medical research easier and more effective. These miniature pigs are easier to handle, cheaper to raise, and more adapted to laboratory work. *They also will be valuable for nutritional and animal-disease studies which can later be applied to full-size pigs.*

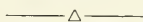
The ancestry of these miniature pigs is a strange one. First, a cross of wild Guinea hogs from Alabama and wild pigs from the island of Santa Catalina off the coast of California was made. This cross, in turn, was mated with small Piney Woods pigs obtained from Louisiana. Oddly enough, the wildness which might be expected has been replaced by gentleness.



Roasted chicory root is the most common adulterant for coffee; and before our pure food laws were passed was used in such huge quantities that the normal supply proved inadequate and roasted wheat and barley were used to adulterate the adulterant.

In a single year, the United States has imported as much as seven million pounds of chicory root, and even as late as the beginning of the first World War we were importing two and one-quarter million pounds annually.

Not all of the use of chicory is surreptitious, however: many people prefer the flavor imparted by the addition of chicory to the flavor of the pure coffee.



## The Gleaner

There have been many inquiries as to the meaning of the unusual title of our magazine THE GLEANER which has been in existence for the past 54 years. The word 'gleaner' comes from the Latin 'glennare' and means 'one who collects' (facts, etc.).

# CAMERA CORNER

## Taking The Guess Work

## Out Of Photography

By SHERMAN FREED '55

I HAVE been asked again and again, "Can this picture be copied?" My answer has usually been yes, but with certain reservations. Here are a few pointers which will help those of you who are interested in copy work.

For most copy work, fancy equipment is not necessary. You will find that most of your present equipment is readily adaptable to it.

When setting up camera and subject, the camera should be on a stand so the original is parallel with the film plane. The subject can be put on an easel or pinned to the wall. If a roll film camera is being used, a supplementary lense must be used for originals over 7x9 inches. Distance from subject to this lense should be accurately measured and exposure should be made using a small f number. The range finder or focusing device is not used for close up copying.

Illumination over the subject must be even. Two lights should be used, one on either side of the picture and placed so that the light hits the copy at about a 45° angle, thus preventing reflections bouncing back into the camera lens. If you have an exposure meter you can check the evenness of the light by placing a neutral card on the picture. Un-evenness of light can quickly be determined by the jumping needle. If reflections seem impossible to remove, the background on which the copy is placed should be black and the picture should be taken through the hole in a black card. The card is placed just in front of the lens.

Exposure is critical for copy work. Make a series of test exposures using the recommended settings, then correct the f number using the following formula: Effective f Value = Indicated f value x lense to film distance, divided by the focal length.

This correction is necessary because the distance from the lense to the image has been increased for short subjects. By

the way, the law forbids copying copyrighted material, stamps, money, bonds, and citizenship papers.

In copying material such as photographs and paintings which contain many shades of grey or color between the lightest and darkest tones, the following films can be used: Sheet films—Super Ortho Press, Panatomic X, Portrait Pan; Roll films—Plus X; 35mm films—Positive Safety, Panatomic X, or Direct Positive Pan. Copy with just the grey tones are usually handled with Ortho films.

Films for copying black and white line originals, telegrams, maps, drawings, printed pages, documents, charts, and halftones are also available with recommended developing times.

Here are a few more tips that may be helpful when starting to work on material other than continuous tone paintings or black and white glossy originals.

Reflections from scratches and wrinkles may be overcome by putting the copy behind glass.

Never try to clean off old photographs which cannot be replaced. Sometimes they are damaged by the cleaning and the picture and your work is ruined. Some soiled prints can be cleaned with argum or with an equal mixture of water and denatured alcohol. It is always best to check the surface for art work before proceeding and then rest your cleaner on one corner.

Prints with strains should be photographed on pan film and a filter deeper than the stain used.

Prints which have faded and yellowed should be photographed on an ortho film through a blue filter.

Prints made especially for reproduction such as those in this magazine should be made on glossy paper and the lightest white should be slightly grayed over. The darkest black should not be so dark as to lose detail.



# A PREPAID Caribbean Cruise

By SAM BOLTAX '54

I REMEMBER as though it were yesterday . . . we passed the jetty off Norfolk and were on our way. The crew was in good spirits for this was the starting of another adventure that young men always look forward to.

Everyone on the small crew knew one-another and a friendly atmosphere glowed throughout LST 391. In a few days we passed the Cape. This was the twelfth time I passed Cape Hatteras and it seemed that each time was worse than the preceding. No matter how many times one passed the Cape, it seemed that the food he ate would never stay down. This phenomenon hindered everyone from the Captain to the green seaman apprentice. Being somewhat wiser from experience, I did not eat that day.

and pulley line went overboard. Quite a little inquiry was made about it later when the pulley was actually needed.

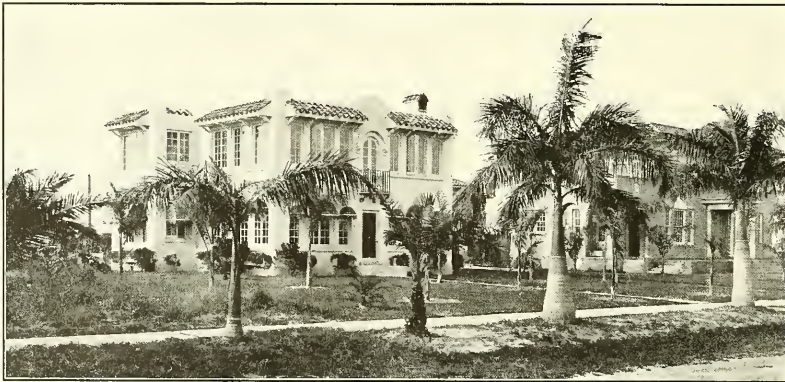
Our first port of call was Ponce, which is in Puerto Rico, about forty miles from San Juan. I will always remember Ponce for two things. In the center of town, and exactly in the middle of its historical park, was a firehouse. It was not that the firehouse was in the middle of the park that was queer, but the appearance of this quaint house was startling. It had all sorts of various colored shingles on it and a stranger, looking at it from a distance, would think it was a zoo. But on closer inspection, to his amazement, it turned out to be a firehouse, housing a single engine of "prehistoric" time.

I'll never forget the dance that the

an invitation from these good hearted seafarers to go sailing with them.

One day we received permission to take out the LCVP, which is a small landing craft, and with some ingenuity, we rigged up a flat surf board and attached a rope on each side. We had a wonderful day surf-riding over the calm blue of the Caribbean. One never forgets the good times, and, no matter how long ago in time, I can clearly remember that day.

Next on the schedule was San Juan. This city boasts of some of the most beautiful buildings and hotels of any metropolis. San Juan is separated from St. Torse by a park with a variety of amusements and a ball stadium. The people of Puerto Rico are ardent fans of baseball. There were as many people



After passing the Cape, one rides the Gulf Stream, the blue-phosphoric water of contentment. I can remember clearly riding this smooth chainless sea and at night going to the fantail, where a slight breeze prevailed and the slow churning of the engines gave one a moment he would never forget.

In the day our interest would turn to fishing. We had the crudest fishing equipment imaginable, a pulley line on the fantail which one of the cooks baited with a slab of meat and threw overboard. Hours later, when the line was retrieved, we had a six-foot shark on the end. No one dared to unbait the shark and take the line out of its mouth, so the line was cut and shark

co-ed students from the University of Ponce gave us. It was not as formal as one would think. There were no chaperons and the girls were as beautiful as one could ever want to see. That night turned out to be a great success and there were many stories to be told that night back at the ship. After a five-day stay, our departure seemed a little sad, but we had a vision of our next port in mind.

St. Croix and St. Frederickstead are on opposite sides of the island. St. Croix attracts many tourists that have salt water in their veins. These tourists are mostly sail-boaters that like the open sea and the beautiful scenery that St. Croix offers. The crew accepted many

outside the ball park watching the score as there were inside, and the uproar from both crowds was deafening. Towards the outside of San Juan the white, sandy beach and clear blue water is a temptation to anyone who loves to swim.

But, as all things especially good come to an end, our trip reached its climax and we headed for home, passing once more the hated Cape, and finally the jetty at Norfolk. That night, as we recounted our trip and marveled at some of the things we had done, we took note that tourists, covering the same area, would have had to pay a small fortune for a similar trip.

# Alumnus Joins Research Staff

By KARL M. BARTH, '56

One of our new faculty members this year is Mr. Uriel Schoenbach. Like others on the faculty, he is an alumnus of the National Farm School, having graduated with the Senior Prize in Dairying in 1943. It was a pleasant coincidence for Mr. Schoenbach to find himself back at his old Alma Mater, working as Research Associate with Dr. Schatz on the study of properties and effects of micro-organisms.

Both before and after his education at Farm School he had a very interesting life. Mr. Schoenbach was born near Berlin, Germany, but went to Israel when 11 years of age. He fondly recalls incidents like looking for turtles at an Arabian cemetery with his Arab boy friend and learning to swim in the irrigation reservoir of a large orange

grove. Schooling was entirely in Hebrew, with Arabic and English taught as academic subjects.

In 1938, he and his family immigrated to the United States after spending several months in Yugoslavia and Holland awaiting an entrance visa. He attended high school in New York City before entering the National Farm School in 1940. After graduation, Mr. Schoenbach worked as a herdsman on farms in New York State and New Hampshire where he found out that, in dairying, an ounce of experience is worth a pound of books.

Twenty months of Army service followed and afterwards he attended college, first at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and then at Columbia University, New York,



Uriel Schoenbach

where he got his B.S. Degree in 1950. From there he went on to graduate work in Microbiology at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his Masters Degree in June, 1953.

## DESERVING HONORS

By PAUL LEPARD '57

This honor column concerns our most active alumnus. Not only is Mr. Samuel Rudley active, but he has contributed in a great many ways to our school.

"Sam" Rudley is originally from Philadelphia. He entered the Farm School in 1904, and graduated in the class of 1908. He participated in many activities, and has the honor of being the smallest and lightest football captain in the history of the college. His sports activities also included tennis and hockey.

Mr. Rudley also graduated from the University of Vermont, majoring in agriculture. Here he also quarterbacked and captained the football team. He later taught botany in a public school.

One of his most important contributions, at least as far as the alumni are concerned, is the founding of the alumni news, THE GLEANINGS. In 1930, he founded the Chapter News. Mr. Rudley, being an alumnus himself, knows what kind of news the alumni are interested in, and keeps them informed on all such events. He also aided the founding

of virtually every alumni chapter in the country.

This year, on a temporary basis, THE GLEANER and THE GLEANINGS are to be combined. This promises to be a great asset to our magazine, and an issue is to be sent to every graduate subscriber. Mr. Rudley has had a big hand in this change over.

Sam Rudley is also in charge of trophies for the annual Football Banquet. For seven years, he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the College.

After his graduation from Farm School he served as football coach, during which period he coached the President of our college, James Work. Football is still close to his heart and his "vacation" is seeing all of our home games. He hasn't missed one of N.A.C.'s home football games for over twenty-five years.

Mr. Rudley has his own business of landscape engineering in Philadelphia. We, however, don't have to travel far to see examples of his work. He has done the landscaping for Alumni Lane and Alumni Field.

It isn't every day that one meets a person with the fine character of Sam Rudley. We of the GLEANER wish him many more years of continued success.

—△—

### BASEBALL

The baseball squad of the National Agricultural College is looking forward to a successful season this year after winning the last two of their six games in 1953.

Returning to action this year are nine lettermen from last year's team which was composed mostly of sophomores and freshmen. These men, along with some fine prospects in the freshman class, will form the nucleus of the 1954 team.

Nine games have been scheduled for this season and we expect a fine showing from the squad.

### Schedule

April 9..Bloomfield College (Home)  
April 12....Glassboro S.T.C. (Home)  
April 14....Glassboro S.T.C. (Away)  
April 15..Newark Engineering Col.  
(Home)  
April 20..Bloomfield College (Away)  
April 21.....Newark S.T.C. (Home)  
April 23..Phila. Col. of Pharm. (Away)  
April 27..Phila. Col. of Phar. (Home)  
April 29..Susquehanna Univ. (Away)

# HIJACKED HUMOR

Compiled by BUB JAGGARD, '54

## Power of the Press

When a doctor makes a mistake  
he buries it.

When a garage man makes a mistake  
he adds it to your bill.

When a carpenter makes a mistake  
it's just what he expected.

When a lawyer makes a mistake it was  
just what he wanted, because he has a  
chance to try the case again.

When a judge makes a mistake it  
becomes the law of the land.

When a preacher makes a mistake  
nobody knows it.

But when an editor makes a mistake —  
the trouble starts.

— *Tid Bits* (London)

\* \* \*

A boy came home from school and  
asked his father: "Father, was the white  
man superior to the Indian?" The father  
thought for a minute and said:

"Well, when the Indians were running  
things, they had no taxes, they had no  
debts, and the women did all the work.  
How can you improve on that?"

\* \* \*

Sign in a Korean barracks: "Drive  
jeeps carefully. You may hit your own  
replacement."

\* \* \*

Father: "I'm busy. Be short."

Son: "I will. I am."

\* \* \*

The prim little old lady was obviously  
embarrassed by the presence of a man  
beside her at the drugstore counter.  
Finally a smile crossed her face, she  
looked the clerk in the eye, and said  
perkily: "Two packages of bathroom  
stationery, please."

\* \* \*

Dad: You're taking accounting, aren't  
you, son?

Ag. Econ: That's right, Dad.

Dad: Then account for these nylons  
in your last week's laundry.

A city boy and a country lad were  
walking down a street. Coming toward  
them was a product of the beauty parlor  
— permanent wave, scarlet fingernails,  
drugstore complexion and gaudy lipstick.  
"Now what do you think of that?"  
asked the city boy. The farm boy looked  
carefully and observed: "Speaking as a  
farmer, I should say that it must have  
been mighty poor soil to require so  
much top-dressing."

\* \* \*

"Who broke that chair in the parlor  
last evening, Jane?"

"It just collapsed, all of a sudden,  
father, but neither one of us was hurt."

\* \* \*

"Young man," said the father "when  
Lincoln was your age he was making his  
own living."

"Yes," said the son, "and when he was  
yours he was president."

\* \* \*

Asked for a good definition of home,  
a traveling man replied, "A place where  
a man can scratch any place that he  
itches."

\* \* \*

One thing about livin' in Russia  
... you'd never lose an election bet.

\* \* \*

Familiarity breeds contempt — and  
children. — Mark Twain

\* \* \*

How do you get rid of cooties?

"Easy. Rub down with alcohol and  
take a bath in sand. The cooties get  
drunk and stone each other to death."

\* \* \*

Overheard: "A fresh guy tried to pick  
me up on the street yesterday. Boy, what  
an apartment he's got."

\* \* \*

Econ. Prof: You boys today want to  
make too much money. Why, do you  
know what I was getting when I got  
married?

Student: No, and I'll bet you didn't  
either.



Thermometers aren't the only things  
that are graduated with degrees without  
having brains.

\* \* \*

"I'd rather have a morning after than  
never have a night before."

\* \* \*

Slave: "There is a girl outside without  
food or clothing."

Sultan: "Feed her and bring her in."

\* \* \*

Some girls are like radios . . . subject  
to change without notice and very little  
on after midnight.

\* \* \*

"Carry your bag, sir?"

"No, let her walk."

\* \* \*

"Please give me change for a dime."

"Here you are, hope you enjoy the  
sermon."

\* \* \*

There is some cooperation between  
wild creatures. The stork and the wolf  
usually work in the same neighborhood.

\* \* \*

The only reason college professors  
and other unskilled laborers have not  
formed a union is because no two of  
them can agree.

\* \* \*

"Freed, aren't you tired of being a  
bachelor?"

"Naw, what's good enough for my  
father is good enough for me."

\* \* \*

"Wanna fly?"

"O-o-o-h, yes."

"Wair, I'll catch you one."

\* \* \*

Minnie was just found to be illegally  
wed. Her father didn't have a license for  
his shotgun.



. . . of milk

and

honey . . .

—anonymous

In this land of milk and honey,  
Where the exalted god is money,  
And where the men they play gin  
rummy,  
And the women have sewing circles  
and bridge parties. . . .

In this land of hotel doormen,  
The burler and the factory foreman,  
Where Rockefeller, too, started out as  
a poorman,  
And by rugged individualism  
I managed to cut the throat of all my  
competitors.

In this land of surplus potatoes  
Where overproduction equals rotten  
tomatoes,  
We figure out production-consumption  
ratios,  
And dump those we subsidize into the  
river  
But due to the pollution problem we  
burn them now. . . .

In this land of the assembly line,  
Checking accounts, salary plus overtime,  
White collar, open collar and lend me a  
dime  
And the party of the first part hereby  
ascertains that the party of the second  
part now becomes the legal owner and  
manager. . . .

In this land of gerrymander  
Political mudslinging and legal slander  
Where the vulture is treated with candor  
And, of course, I vote like a good citizen  
every year—everybody in our  
chapter does—we go to the polls  
together. . . .

In this land where your meat  
Is cheaper than the butcher across the  
street,  
Even though you're forced to cheat  
And maybe you'll drive him out  
of business before he ruins you. . . .

In this land where we may read  
Only what McCarthy has decreed  
Is in line with the life we lead  
And all others can always refuse to  
answer under the fifth amendment,  
unless the Constitution is amended. . .

In this land of the cover girl  
Of diamond ring and mother of pearl,  
Of pony tail, and fore-head girl  
And it's always ladies first  
Unless you're getting on a trolley then  
the man gets on first and helps the  
lady on. . . .

In this land of cars two-tones  
Girls only answer telephones  
And are treated to soda and ice cream  
cones,  
And eventually get a diamond and are  
set for life unless they get a divorce  
which, of course, isn't too bad, con-  
sidering alimony. . . .

In this land of how we dress  
The proper language and finesse  
The maids day off—the house is a mess,  
And how clumsy of me not to notice, a  
Genuine mink, yes, of course, Harry  
said this morning he was getting me  
one for Christmas. . . .

In this land of modern art  
Where a painting looks like a chart  
While in reality it's an emotion of the  
heart,  
And you can tell by looking at it if  
you know what I mean, how he must  
have suffered. . . .

In this land of milk and honey  
Where the exalted god is money  
And the women play gin rummy  
If you don't like it here, leave!

## THE PARROT'S CAGE

BY L.A.B. & PARRAKEETS



Your little parrot is on his roost again,  
ready with the latest dirt.

The boys from Elson Hall are happy  
to announce that Skip Wisser has been  
unanimously elected "Snowball Queen  
of 1954."

Still making those daily visits to the  
accounting office, Skip?

Who is the Earl Bostic in Room 307,  
Ulman Hall?

It seems as though Don Johnson has  
been making tracks every weekend to a  
certain Gloria. How's it going, Don?

Who plucked the chicken in 308?

Basketball is getting funnier every  
day. "Big Jake" Mumma is keeping the  
players in stitches.

Is John still calling Marsha, Joe?

Next time you take a dive out of the  
window, Jawetz, you had better look  
first.

FLASH!! Female powered yellow  
Plymouth convertible beats Robbins egg  
blue Chevy convertible (Litoff pow-  
ered).

"Pop" Fisher really looks sharp in the  
new "Red Dragon," is seems as though  
the "Green Hornet" has lost its sting.

Trying to catch up with George, "Pop"?  
Does Bill Berkson really smoke  
reefers?

Anyone seeing anything of an N.A.C.  
jacket with no owner contact Jake Mum-  
ma. Ever find the L.P. jacket, Jake?

Al Cavallo tried to fake out the Phila.  
Textile team. He dribbled his head in-  
stead of the ball.

Lester Ludwig is writing a new book  
entitled "Embarrassing Moments." Find  
a new pair of gym trunks yet, Lester?

Anything to these Lodi Trips, Weaver?  
Famous last words from Fred Haentze,  
"Who do you think your talking to,  
high school kids"??

Hey Marv! Is it true what they say  
about Jan?

Seems as though Noble and Haentze  
are getting in shape to take on Boltax  
and Gale. Any truth to it, boys?

Well, it's time to fly around for some  
more crackers and see what the crumbs  
around here are doing. See you soon.



## One Man's Opinion

### "Were I To Choose...."

MAN is directly associated with nature, in fact he is a creation of nature. Civilization is an artificial synthesis combatting nature. To make a simple definition of civilization I would say that it is all that man has created that needs upkeep. If we don't give the products of our civilization the proper care, they tend to go back to the established equilibrium which nature has long ago established.

Man might, for example, try to build up the organic matter of his soil and succeed in raising the percentage of organic material a small fraction, but let him release his hold on that soil and the organic material will be in equilibrium with that of the surrounding territory in a few short years.

So I call civilization a synthetic product because it will not stand the test of time without constant and close attention.

Man, we are told, needs several particular things in order to exist on this earth. Food, clothing, and shelter are his basic needs. The closer a man gets to providing these basic needs for himself, the closer he comes to becoming a whole individual.

As can be seen throughout history, with the increase in the world's population, each man had less to do with the provision of the three basic needs for himself and his family. Each man took a job for which he was given money in

return. Instead of actually making his shelter and clothing, and hunting or planting his food, he lived a vicarious existence and bought his basic needs with money. The less he had to do with the actual acquisition of these basic needs, the more incomplete the man became. Until today many people work in return for pay with which they purchase their basic needs, never realizing that they are just a part of a larger scheme, just doing one small job, which is part of a much larger one. In short they lose sight of the complete picture of life.

I believe that the person working in agriculture leads a more complete life than does the city man. Although the farmer works with just as seemingly inanimate objects as does, for example, the machinist, he has the satisfaction of seeing the whole cycle of a job completed. He knows, and takes pride in knowing, that he has had more than a small part in the production of a fruit, vegetable, or field crop.

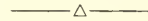
The man of the soil is more specialized in life itself, and less in the secondary aspects of life. He raises food and thereby has more than a superficial appreciation of it. His is not the pleasure of the delicate gourmet. His is the feeling of belonging in the life cycle. He benefits directly from the food he raises. In how many other occupations in which goods are produced does the producer

ever get a chance to enjoy the products of his labor?

The shelter of the man of the land grows as he grows, prospers as he prospers. It starts out small and insecure. With the years it settles to become part of the man and his family. It is a reflection of the man. In times of plenty the bricks are pointed and the shutters painted. In times of hardship it gets less care. "It takes a heap o' livin' in it to make a house a home." That's what the shelter of the farmer gets too. That's what gives it its character. It is not a place that he turns to when there is no other place to go. It is literally his castle. Within its walls are plastered the dreams of his life. Every floor-board has felt his excited pace in times of high tension. The patter of little feet and tiny hands have left its smudgy imprint on the baseboards and lower walls.

The clothes of the farmer are, for a great part, specialized. His garb was not made for beauty, yet who will deny that a proud strong body encloded by time worn denim is an inspiring sight.

Yes the farmer, like his crops, like his home, like his clothing, has a purpose, and he knows what that purpose is. Is not this something to be proud of? Does not this help to make an individual whole?



### The "Plant America" Plan

In Massachusetts, a demonstration project with cooperation of the state extension service, nurserymen, garden clubs, churches and other community groups completely transformed the town of Stow, near Boston, on three "Plant America" days. Churches, schools, town hall, and other public buildings as well as many homes, were landscaped and planted.

In Virginia a "Plant America" program is expected to be in full swing by the time this article appears, while Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas, Mississippi, Texas, and Utah are working up similar programs.

In North Dakota, the program is taking the form of having each city select a tree, shrub, or other plant, and plant the city, in order to make it, for instance, a "rose" city, "lilac" city, etc.—H. P. QUADLAND in *Pennsylvania Forests*.

# Eisenhower Views Price Support Recommendations

The opening gun of the farm program legislative battle was fired by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in his farm message to Congress January 11. In brief, here are his views on price supports:

He recommended allowing provisions of the 1948 and 1949 Agricultural Acts to become effective in providing flexible supports of from 75 to 90 percent of parity for wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and peanuts—after the 1954 crop.

A faster "flex" up and down was asked for corn—in the recommendation that the support be cut by 1 percent of parity for each 1 percent increase in supply, and vice versa. The 1949 act called for a support-price change of 1 percent for each 2 percent change in supply.

He favors continuation of supports of up to 90 percent of parity on non-basic feed-grain crops such as oats, barley, and grain sorghums.

He recommended continuing price supports of dairy products between 75 to 90-percent of parity.

He called for direct payments to wool growers to make up the difference between the market price for wool and the 90-percent-of-parity price.

He recommended the tobacco program be continued at 90 percent of parity, while marketing quotas are in effect.

Other highlights in his farm message to Congress were: His recommendation that the modernized parity formula be used—with a gradual letdown in support levels where the 1910-14 figure is now being used; and a recommendation

that part of the surplus commodities be insulated from the market—and be used in school-lunch programs, disaster relief, foreign aid, and similar uses.

## BASKETBALL

(Continued from page 8)

68 to 67 with a minute to go. Temple's John Mlodzinski tallied, and, with 30 seconds to go, Temple held a 1 point lead as they froze the ball successfully, winning 69 to 68.

## New Job For Chicken

The Dutch state air lines, it was disclosed recently, have hired a new employee, a chicken. The hen was engaged for a special job. It will perch on the back of elephants being flown in the air freight operated for zoos. The idea is to calm the elephants' nerves.

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## Fishes Out of Water

Southeastern Asia has a number of fishes that walk on land, says Robert F. Inger, writing in the *Chicago Natural History Museum Bulletin*. Among the fresh-water species a catfish (*Clarias batrachus*) and the climbing perch (*Anabas testudineus*) are well known for their ability to travel on land. Ichthyologists have kept *Anabas* out of water for 24 hours without apparent damage.

Much of southeastern Asia has a "monsoon" climate in which rainfall is heavy but limited to a few months of the year. During the dry season swamps, ponds, and even lakes dry up. Obviously fishes must have some means of avoiding

the severe annual drought. Many burrow into the mud and pass the dry season in a quiescent state. A few, like *Clarias* and *Anabas*, are able to leave a shrinking pond or ditch and move to another body of water.

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